





## DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year, \$5.00

For six months, \$3.00

For three months, \$1.50

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The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

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Is the cheapest and best of the Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postage and Expressage The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the Full Association Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fisher, 201, Merchants' Exchange, California street; The Principal News Stands and Hotels; and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN SACRAMENTO.

The opening of the campaign in Sacramento on Saturday night by the Republicans was a surprise event to the members of the party. All the arrangements were made quietly and without any noticeable amount of shouting or any special appeals to the membership of the party to rally. The procession was a spontaneous one, one exceedingly creditable, large, orderly, manly and thoroughly representative. It was not a cheering and exuberant body of men on the march, but it manifested ample enthusiasm when it reached the grand stand and passed in review. No practiced observer could have seen it and not have been forcibly impressed with its excellent character, and with the unconcealed interest with which the immense crowds upon the streets received it.

At the rostrum there was a notably large gathering to hear the nominee for Governor. Colonel Markham made a good impression. Laying no claims to the skill of the finished orator, he nevertheless interested his hearers thoroughly, and held their undivided attention for half an hour by a plain, forcible, manly and sensible address. The pith or strength of his remarks was found in the statement that he came before the people soliciting the office at their call as an unpledged candidate. He declared that to no man had he made promise or suggestion of reward for his support, nor would he do so even to make his election positively certain. More than that, if elected to the position he would take the office with the solemn pledge not to make it the stepping stone to further political ambitions. He would not turn any circumstances whatever be a candidate for re-election or for any other position. This stand he took, because he had resolved to occupy the gubernatorial chair, if at all, perfectly free, as an absolutely free man, and to be able to assume an attitude that would be absolutely impossible for any one, by threat or temptation touching further political ambition, to influence his conduct in the slightest degree while in the office. These announcements were received by the people with demonstrations of approval so warm and emphatic that there can be no mistaking the temper of the voters who heard them. If the reception of Colonel Markham in Sacramento is any indication of the spirit that animates the party generally throughout the State, then the election of Markham and the ticket of his party is assured.

THE MYSTERIOUS METAL.

Aluminum until very recently was an exceedingly costly metal. It was so difficult to produce, not being found native, that its price was exceedingly high and therefore its use was very limited. It is found in combination with other elements in 135 different species of minerals and it is therefore constituting a great part of the substance of the earth. In small lots in the last few years the metal has been sold at \$2 50 a pound when formerly it brought \$20. The other day the most extensive manufacturing metallurgists in the country announced, that as they had perfected a new method of producing the metal, the price hereafter will be but \$1 a pound. This great reduction at once created a heavy demand for the article, and it will now enter largely into the products of the mechanic arts, for at that price it becomes a competitor with nickel and with tin in many lines. If it could be produced at half a dollar a pound it would very nearly displace copper.

The news comes from Chicago that a chemist of that city has discovered a process of producing aluminum from clay at a cost that will amount to but a few cents a pound. This is almost incredible. We are inclined to the belief that he has not made the discovery he claims. The skilled metallurgists of the world have been engaged for more than a century in efforts to economize the cost of producing the metal, and it is only in recent years that it has been so cheapened as to be made known to the general public in articles of common use. It was under the researches of Deville, in 1855, that it became useful for the manufacture of articles of adornment. It seems impossible, in view of the known difficulty, expenditure of time and means and the intricacy of the processes employed in producing aluminum, that the Chicago chemist should have hit upon a method that will render it but little more costly than iron. But if we assume that he has, then a revolution will be worked in the metal market, and most kinds of skilled labor will feel the effects, not ill however, by any means. On the contrary, cheap aluminum will stimulate manufactures and revive decaying ones. It will create new lines of manufacture and will give us a cheap metal more desirable than any other for several uses.

For aluminum is a beautiful metal; the specialists describe it as of a bluish white cast, without odor or taste, nearly as malleable as gold and silver, lighter than iron and nearly as strong, and

nearly as good a conductor of electricity as silver. It does not oxidize in the air even at a red heat, is not easily tarnished, does not decompose water except at a white heat, is not blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen, and is not attacked by nitric acid, either dilute or concentrated at ordinary temperatures. It is easily affected, however, by caustic soda and potash.

Alloyed with one-third of silver it makes knives, forks and spoons that are harder than silver, quite as presentable and much more easily engraved upon.

Another alloy with copper, nickel and antimony gives us a beautiful composite metal that has a rich, pure tone unequalled by that of any other metal. With ninety parts of copper and ten of aluminum, we have what is known as aluminum bronze, which is frequently employed in the manufacture of watch cases, watch chains, sheathing for stairs, the bearings of a machinery, etc.

All these and many other facts we learn from the scientific books, but it is also ascertained that it is very difficult to successfully solder or weld aluminum, and the authorities say that the high expectations regarding it have not been realized. However, that was written some years ago, and if it is really true that it can be produced for a few cents a pound, it will certainly come into as general use as was anticipated thirty years ago, when Deville so revived interest in it by his experiments and discoveries. Even as it is, at \$1 a pound, it is sure to come very largely into use of ordinary manufacture and construction.

WHY HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

Hon. James R. Chalmers, a well-known public man of the South, has written for an Eastern journal a paper setting forth the causes that made him, an ex- rebel, a Republican. Mr. Chalmers was sent to Congress in 1877 as a Democrat. He had been trained to believe that in that party only was there protection for the rights of the citizen under the Constitution; that the Republican party represented untruth, extravagance and enmity to the white race in its regard for the rights of the freedman. He had been taught that the Republican party had for its chief aim the humiliation of the people of the South, and entertained for them only bitterness and hatred.

When he took his seat in Congress his eyes were opened, and he began to realize that he had entertained prejudices unwarranted. His district on the Mississippi river was then sadly in need of increased mail facilities. He found the Republicans all willing and anxious to grant them, while the Democrats were opposed for parsimonious reasons.

When the source of the yellow fever assailed the South, the Republican officials and legislators extended aid and were solicitous to render relief, while the Democrats in Congress hesitated and bickered over constitutional scruples.

The Mississippi needed the fostering care of the Federal Government as a free highway, and extensive work to prevent it from leaving its channel and flooding the country. But the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, both Democratic, refused to take any steps to reclaim the river. The first stroke in aid of that great free highway of the nation was delivered by the Forty-seventh, a Republican Congress, under the advice of a Republican President, set forth in a special message.

The tariff advocated by Republicans he found was enriching, not impoverishing the South, and that the leading Southern cities under it gained wonderful degrees of prosperity, and manufacturing industries sprang up as if by magic. He discovered that there had been reason for jealousy at the North over the allowance of representation in the South on the basis of five slaves counted as three whites. He found that while the Abolitionists had preached the doctrine of a higher law than the Constitution on the question of slavery, when the act of emancipation was accomplished, the situation changed so much as to place the Democrats as the advocates of a higher-lawism, the law of civilization, the maintenance of the supremacy of the white race, and so on, despite the constitutional amendments enfranchising the negro.

He has discovered that the Republicans now stand as the defenders of the Constitution and the Democrats as its assailants, who had long boasted of their "championship of that sublime instrument."

For that reason, if for no other, he concluded that the only course for himself ought to stand with the Republican party and for the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. He had deplored the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; he believed it to have been a mistake at the time and under the circumstances. But when he found that the Democracy, restored to power through revolutions tolerated by the Republican party, began to persecute its opponents and to struggle for place and its retention by means and practices ruinous and unlawful, he lost all sympathy for his one-time political brethren.

For he was bound under his pledge made when he laid down his arms, and by his oath as an official, to support the Constitution and obey the laws. For these reasons Mr. Chalmers to-day sides with the Republican party and does battle against the unwieldy obstruction policy of the Democracy.

He has discovered, in short, that his early conceptions of the Republican party were erroneous; that it is the progressive, civilizing and upbuilding party, while the Democracy is the party of obstruction, objection and inaction, and to-day also the party that is in open opposition to the maintenance of the Constitution and obedience to the laws.

The division in the local ranks of the Democracy in San Francisco is evidently of staying quality. All the evidences of the movement being genuine and sincere, are such as go to the maintenance of any asserted fact. It is infinitely to the credit of the revolting Democrats that they have had the courage and good judgment to make their protest open and above board, and to nominate for a ticket that very fact will go far towards inspiring confidence in the sincerity of their purpose. It is also infinitely to their credit that they have acted alone, as Democrats, and without making overtures or receiving them from any possibly disgruntled Republicans. It is the belief of the best informed observers in the metropolis that when election day dawns the Democracy will be found divided in the city, and that such will be the condition of the party when the polls close.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The division, while on the surface local only, must carry its color to an appreciable extent into the State campaign and exercise

a decided influence in behalf of Mr. Markham and the entire Republican ticket.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

J. N. H. Irwin has sold the San Jose Times &amp; A. E. Ellis, George A. Muirson, C. T. Cleary, Charles A. Gage and E. B. Wishar, five practical newspaper men, who propose to run it as the official organ of the Democratic party of Santa Clara county.

H. A. DeLacy has commenced the publication of a daily evening paper at San Jose called the Record.

FELL DEAD.

A Lodi Citizen Dies Alone from Heart Disease.

Last Tuesday afternoon Jesse Phillips, a resident of Lodi, was found lying on his face on the floor of his kitchen, dead. The deceased says that during the afternoon he had been doing some carpenter work for a neighbor, and about half-past 3 p.m. went home. A few minutes after 4 p.m. Cornwell sent her little boy after Mr. Phillips to have him do some more work. The little fellow soon came running back, saying "Papa was lying on the floor." The little face was covered with blood. Mrs. Cornwell ran to the man's assistance, and found him on her son's described. She called for help, but soon saw he was dead.

When she entered the room, a chair in which Phillips had evidently been sitting, was found nearly on top of him. His pit was found on the floor and was still warm, and it is supposed that, on his return from his neighbor's, he sat down to have a smoke, and that his fatal illness, heart disease, came while in the chair, and that he fell, overbalancing the chair as he fell.

Cornwell made an inquest that evening, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from heart disease.

Jesse Phillips was a native of Ohio, and was aged about 52 years. He removed to Lodi about six years ago from Walnut Grove, where he has a sister, Mrs. M. W. Wise. He also has a sister in San Francisco and a brother in Lockport. He was unmarried and lived alone in a neat little cottage which he owned. He had a salary of \$8,000, which consisted mostly of money and mortgages.

A BENEFICIAL RAIN.

The Late Storm Did No Damage in Sutter County.

The Sutter Farmer, referring to the late rain-storm and its effects, says: "Fears were entertained by our prominent fruit-growers that the rain would damage their prunes and grapes out on the trays, and no doubt it would have been disastrous to many tons of drying fruit had the damp, cloudy weather continued, but the change to sunshine will clear all doubts regarding it. In conversation with Messrs. J. I. Starr and C. E. Williams, who have the most raisins in the curing state, they informed us that there would be no damage whatever, as the raisins would dry immediately after the storm if the good weather continued. C. E. Williams has considerable prunes out on his drying ground, and will suffer no loss from the rain."

The majority of the farmers are very glad to have an early shower to soften up rough summer fallow that was plowed late in the spring, and will now be able to barrow in a good amount. The late crops of corn and beans in the various parts of the county will also be much benefited by the damps."

FOLSOM AND VICINITY.

The American River Makes a Sport—A Series of Accidents.

Will Burnham and Will Lewis have returned from their trip to the hills and lakes.

On Wednesday last George Graves assumed the position of turkey at the Folsom Prison, vice Captain M. F. Mrs. Ed. Hart is still suffering from the injuries received from being thrown from a buggy during a runaway, but is doing well.

While walking down some steps at his residence at Alder creek one day last week, Frank, an old lady, slipped and fell in such a manner as to break one of the small bones near her ankle.

Monday last J. P. Pagan and a companion, who are employed on the Aull ranch, engaged in a friendly scuffle, during which Pagan was thrown in such a manner as to break his shoulder.

On Friday morning John McDowell, died at the residence of his son Edward, near Ashland, from the effects of an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was an old and respected citizen, and one of the early settlers in the county. He was about 70 years of age. The American river has been likened to a man who unthinkingly sits on the business end of a carpet tack, because it rises and falls so suddenly. This was the case after the rain. On Tuesday morning it began to rise, and so rapidly did it fill up that the water was in the streets in less than an hour. By night, however, it had gone down again.

We saw this week a peacock vine on which there were two large nuts, which were as fine flavored as the best grown. The vine was pulled up from the garden of Charles Jolly in the city of Folsom. Mr. Jolly planted a few nuts, as an experiment. Every one wanted a few, as they were so good.

The soil around Folsom will produce anything that can be grown on the coast, and grapes will do as well here as oranges or grapes.

The residents of the Orangevale colony held a meeting this week for the purpose of making arrangements to purchase an organ, which is to be used in the religious exercises at the public school. The residents will be the property of the colony residents.

Narrow Escape.

While Miss Peters and Miss Gussie Vanmeter were riding on horseback on J street Saturday evening, the latter was thrown heavily to the ground by her horse rearing and falling backward. She was picked up by her horse and taken to her home, but it is thought she was not seriously injured.

Miss Sanderson's Success.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "All Americans will be exceedingly gratified to learn that the ordinary success which has lately been made by Miss Sibyl Sanderson at the opera in Brussels. Her friends have received the greatest satisfaction from her present engagement is the most successful one she has had. She is called before the curtain several times every night, and her singing is warmly applauded by an audience which packs the house from floor to ceiling, and which is composed of all the best of the society."

Lottery Advertisements.

Subscribers to the Examiner and City Argus will have to do without the numbers that should have left by mail yesterday. They were stopped by the Postoffice Department on account of their containing an advertisement of the Examiner's lottery, the publication of which, by law promulgated on Friday, is declared to be illegal. The printing of lottery advertisements cannot be carried in the mail.—S. F. Call.

Handsome Income From Ten Acres.

According to the Lodi Sentinel, A. Aldrich, the fruit raiser west of Woodbridge, has ten acres of table grapes of the Tokay and Muscat varieties. He has sold sixty tons this year from his ten acres, realizing \$140 a ton for the same. This gives him a handsome income of \$2,400 from his ten-acre tract, the quality of his grapes is excellent.

A DOCTOR'S REBUKE.

Immensely More Mischievous than Generally Suspected.

Dr. King, the eminent medical writer, in a learned disquisition on our national complaint, constipation, says:—

The great quantity of cathartic pills, etc., which are taken by the people of this country are productive of immensely more mischief than is generally suspected. True, the physic unloads the bowels, but its action tends to diminish the tone of the intestines, so that, instead of removing costiveness, it aggravates it, leaving the bowels in a more torpid condition.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla was designed to fill just such a contingency as the doctor's argument anticipates, viz.: Instead of being a powerful mineral purgative, it is a mild vegetable laxative, that, owing to its solvent and gentle stimulating properties, is so certain a relief to constipated bowels, that it has been given away to hundreds, not to be paid for unless it was of positive benefit. It replaces constipation almost immediately with a natural easy habit, and so it is that, unlike drastic purgatives, it can be taken indefinitely with perfect safety.

Ten ordinary eggs will weigh a pound.

LION HUNTING.

Doing It.

The hide of a California lion, which had measured eight feet in length and weighed nearly 300 pounds, was on exhibition the other evening, says the Redding Free Press.

This animal was killed by E. W. Richardson, an old miner, who lives at the mouth of Boulder creek, above Shasta.

Richardson uses a very novel way in killing these animals; he places an old Pennsylvania miner's lamp on the rim of his hat and hunts them by night. The light attracts the animals, and when near enough, Mr. Richardson discovers them by the glare of their eyes, which shine like balls of fire, and being a crack shot, he never fails to bag his game, always hitting them over or between the eyes. This method the sixth, Hon. Mr. Richardson has killed this summer."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

FOR THE

State Insane Asylum

STOCKTON.

PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning the Insane Asylum of the State of California," approved April 4, 1870, and amended by the following acts, to-wit: CHAPTER 100, Session 1871; CHAPTER 100, Session 1872; CHAPTER 100, Session 1873; CHAPTER 100, Session 1874; CHAPTER 100, Session 1875; CHAPTER 100, Session 1876; CHAPTER 100, Session 1877; CHAPTER 100, Session 1878; CHAPTER 100, Session 1879; CHAPTER 100, Session 1880; CHAPTER 100, Session 1881; CHAPTER 100, Session 1882; CHAPTER 100, Session 1883; CHAPTER 100, Session 1884; CHAPTER 100, Session 1885; CHAPTER 100, Session 1886; CHAPTER 100, Session 1887; CHAPTER 100, Session 1888; CHAPTER 100, Session 1889; CHAPTER 100, Session 1890.

The 27th day of October, 1890.

For furnishing the following supplies to said Asylum for the term of six months, commencing NOVEMBER 1, 1890, and ending MAY 1, 1891, sealed proposals will be received by N. M. ORR, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, at his office, 208 and 210 J street, Stockton, up to 10 o'clock A. M.

Groceries and Provisions.

10,000 pounds dairy salt.

500 pounds butter's sardine.

15,000 pounds white pea beans.

500 pounds white pea beans.

120 gallons oil, Fratt's Astral.

450 gallons white sugar.

120 Bath brick.

12 half-barrel Columbia river salmon.

2 cases corn, 10 pounds each.

36 cans straw paper.

20 pounds muslin, 10 pounds each.

50 pounds muslin, 10 pounds each.

50 pounds muslin, 10 pounds each.

1,200 pounds whiteaker hams.

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